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Wm. G. BROWN,—EDITOR.
SUNDAY MARCH 26, 1871.

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THE LOUISIANIAN.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES"

VOLUME, I. NEW ORLEANS LA., SUNDAY MARCH 26, 1871. NUMBER 29.

TIRED.

MARY L. RITTER.

Dear God, I am so weary with it all,
I fain would rest me for a little space,
Is there no great rock where the shadows fall,
Where I may cast me down and hide my face?
I work and strive, sore burdened and afraid,
The road is flinty, and the way is long;
And the weak staff whereby my steps are staid,
Bends like a reed when bitter winds are strong.
The lofty thought proves fruitless in the deed,
The prize I toil for seems a glittering lie;
There is no comfort for the present need,
No guerdon promised for futurity.
I shrink in terror from the endless task,
I look with horror on the barren land,
And ask as only hopeless hearts can ask,
The meaning of my days to understand.

"OUR STORY TELLER."

AUNT SARAH'S OUTFIT.

[CONCLUDED.]

"Oh, how sweet!" said Milly. "The prettiest spring silk I ever saw What lovely things she always gets!"

"Yes," agreed Caroline, contemplating it. If it were green where it is lila, I don t think I ever saw one I should like better for myself." "It *would* become you sweetly," said the aunt, and an ambitious project rose in her mind, but she prudently refrained from putting it in words. Milly, who soon returned to the attack, thought her strangely apathetic about the preparations for her visit. every proposal was met with coolness and the assurance that there was plenty of time, no sort of hurry. "Well," said Milly, in desperation, "there's one thing you'll want at any rate, for I suppose you'll do there just as you do here, and always go around working and helping in the morning—it's a new calico. They have very pretty ones at Hooper's and if you'll just let me run down and get one, I can tear off the skirt and have something to do."

"Well, to keep you quiet," conceded Aunt Sarah; and the busy nice went off like a small whirlwind. The waist and sleeves kept her occupied next day, and she was tolerably contented. Not, indeed, that her tongue or mind were idle.

She decided on the color, price and quality or her annt's alpaca that was to be, and bent herself resolutely to the task of squeezing out a handsome dead-lustre, silk from the remainder of the seventy-five dollars.

"How one of those heavy black silks would look in summer!" exclaimed Aunt Sarah, with great scorn.

"It might not be very suitable for a girl," admitted Milly. "But there are a great many cool days when it would be nice for you; and, besides, I know you of old, Aunt Sarah. If I don't make you get a silk out of this solid lump of money, you'll have plenty of excuses every time I mention it." The good lady smiled, and offered no defense, conscious that the charge was just Her nice, meanwhile, pondered quantity and cost, the width of the silk, the number of breadths, but could not satisfy herself.

"Oh dear!" she exclaimed; these are such unsettled times! You can't tell about the price of any thing."

"No, you can't," agreed Aunt Sarah, with more interest than she had yet shown in Milly's projects. "Things are altering so every day. Now that Richmond is taken we may have peace very soon, and then prices of all kinds will go down at once. It would be really foolish to buy just now. I'll tell you, Milly, you wait in patience for a week or two, and we may get as much again with our money."

This argument had its weight, and no immediate action was urged. A day or two after, Mr. Morgan came in with a package. "Something for you, Carrie," he said.

"By express from New York! What can it mean? I haven't sent for any thing. It looks like Cousin Helen's writing; it is, I'm sure. Well, now, what *can* it be?"

"Better open it and find out," suggested her father; and this advice being followed, the parcel was discovered to contain yards and yards of the loveliest spring silk, The girls were all astonishment and and delight.

"It's just like Nelly's only green where hers was lilace; and it is a thousand times handsomer; I'd a great deal rather have it. How odd that Cousin Helen should chance upon this very pattern! and how good of her to send me such a present! Wasn't there any letter, father? I wonder she didn't write, but I presume she will in a day or two. I must sit down at once and thank her; I can catch the afternoon mail if I hurry."

"So you like it?" asked Aunt Sarah.

"I should think so, indeed; several degrees more than *like*."

"Well, I'm glad it suits you. And about your letter," she continued, nervously, "I guess I wouldn't write it just now, because, you see—well, you know you admired Nelly's silk so much—and I thought this would be very pretty; and so—"

"Oh, you extravagant aunt!" cried Carrie. "It's lovely; but you are too bad. And I'm sure I'm delighted; but I feel as if I had been robbing you."

"No matter about that," decided Aunt Sarah, "so long as you are pleased. It isn't every day that I am in funds to make a pretty present, and I thought for once I would indulge myself."

Milly fixed reproachful eyes upon her excellent relation "How far this would have gone toward your dead-lustre!" she said, "And how much have prices fallen since the day before yesterday?"

"Oh, nonsense about that dress!" said Aunt Sarah with vehement independence "I've had my day, and now the young folks must have theires. And it isn't the sort of thing I want at all. You must see yourself, Milly, that if I were going to get a new dress an alpaca would be a great deal more suitable." "I don't see it; but since the money is spent, and there is no help for it, we must do the best we can. A nice alpaca," she went on, launching into her plans with renewed interest, "fine quality, good lustre, gored skirt, with fluted trimming around the bottom. Yes, with that and your new bonnet and mantle, and such little fixings as we shall get up, you'll look pretty nicely after all."

"And, Carrie," said her aunt, "I don't see what is to hinder your accepting Nelly White's invitation. You can go there for a fortnight just as well as not; we'll hurry and make up your silk, and you can get off before long. It will be an act of charity to Amelia to set her at work."

So Caroline bought her linings, and Miss Sykes fitted it, and the girls were very busy. Milly sewed with her usual whole-hearted energy, awakening some remorseful feelings in Aunt Sarah's breast. "The dear child!" she thought. "There is'nt a particle of selfishness about her. Just as pleased as if the dress was her own. I must see to that. I wonder what she would like best.

Mrs. Morgan read aloud from "House and Home Papers" one afternoon while the girls were sewing. The description of "John's" parlors charmed Milly greatly.

"How I wish we had some of those chromolithographs!" she said. "I mean to buy one the very next money that I have."

"Oh you'll want it for finery of some sort," observed Aunt Sarah.

"Not now," said Milly, with perfect innocence. "I have things pretty good for this season already, and I like pictures so much—pictures and busts. How I should like to see a Clytie! Emily Northrop says it's lovely; they had one at her Uncle John's."

Aunt Sarah had her cue, and a clandestine epistle was again dispatched to Cousin Helen.

It was Monday morning, dark and dismal, the sky just ready to pour down rain, the air chill and raw. Milly was dusting the blinds in her room when a heavy sound broke on her ear. "Cannon!" she thought. She listened earnestly. "There it is again—and bells!" Down stairs she flew.

"Mother! Carrie! Aunt Sarah! Do you hear that? There must be news! Lee must have surrendered!"

Every one came. Mrs. Morgan from the kitchen, where she was "scalding over" sweet-meats, Carrie from her sewing, Aunt Sarah from sorting feathers in the garrett. All stood in the door-yard, regardless of the chill and damp.

"Only hear!" cried Milly. "How fast they fire! Oftener than once a minute, I should think. Isn't it splendid? A great deal better than they did for Richmond. Oh, I wonder what the news is!"

"There's Mrs. Holman at her door," said Caroline, "Perhap she knows." Milly instantly ran across, but returned unenlightened. Mrs. *Holman* had heard nothing.

"How I wish we knew!" said Caroline. "Just listen to those bells! And see the flags going up. I'm sure it must be Lee; they wouldn't make such a time for anything else. "There come the Grangers down to the gate. Maybe they can tell us."

"Wait a minute," interposed Aunt Sarah.

"There's a gentleman stopping to speak to them. I dare say he has got the news."

There was a most excited confabulation at the Granger gate; but the eager watchers across the way caught only now and then a word. Then Helena Granger ran down the walk.

"Lee has surrendered!" she cried. "With all his army!"

"Oh how good!" said Milly. "Thank God!" ejaculated her mother, fervently. While Aunt Sarah leaned her head against the gate-post and fairly cried for joy.

"We shall have peace soon, I hope," said Caroline. "And our boys will be coming home again," said Mrs. Morgan. "All that are left to come," added Aunt Sarah, with sorrowful recollection. "Oh, if Charley had but lived to see this day!" And all eyes filled at thought of the brave young cousin, far in his unknown grave, deaf to these rejoicings.

"But what news it is!" said Milly, as the sense of it struck her afresh.

"You may well say that," was her aunt's emphatic comment. "You never heard such news in all your life before, and never will again if you live to be a hundred."

"The flag!" said Milly, breathlessly; "what are we thinking of?" Away she scampered, and in five minutes more the dear old colors waved over the group.

"And now," she said, "I must go down and get the papers. We never can wait till father comes home."

The half-mile walk was a triumphal progress, vocal with the peal of bells and the thunder of cannon. Almost every house hung out the Stars and Stripes in honor of the glad occassion; every one she met saluted her with joyful smiles. One old Irishwoman, an utter stanger, called out "Good news, honey!" and Milly felt like falling on her neck and kissing her. In the town all was tumultuous delight. Never had our young friend known such an experience. The raw April morning breathed balm, the odor of gunpowder was pleasant and refreshing, she seemed to tread on air.

"Here are the papers!" she said, flying in upon her expectant family. "It's all true; you'll see the letters. That magnificent Sheridan!"

"There must have been dreadful fighting, though, to bring it to this," said Aunt Sarah. "Our soldiers will be needing every thing. I sent a little to the Commission last week, but I believe I must spare something more. Just write a line to the Treasurer, Carrie, while I get my porte-monnaie."

No one could settle steadily at work that day; the news must be talked over, and projects of peace and reconstruction dwelt upon. But after a night's rest things fell into their usual order again, Carrie's preparations went on with vigor and were almost completed, when a second Express package arrived.

"For Milly this time," said her father, while Aunt Sarah prudently made her escape from the room. When strings and papers were removed a beautiful chromolithograph made its appearance. Milly went in search of her annt, whom she loaded with thanks and reproaches, both of which were received with entire stoicism.

"After what you said the other day I thought you would prefer it to a new dress," was her only comment.

"Indeed I do! I had a great deal rather have it than any thing."

"Well, then, if you've finished scolding, we'll go in and take a look at it."

The picture was held against the wall and arranged in the best light.

"Pretty, isn't it?" said Aunt Sarah, complacently. "I left it to Helen; I thought she'd know what to get, she's around among such things so much. How rich that foliage looks!"

"Beautiful said Milly. It's almost as handsome as a painting. But," she added, sorrowfully, "this cost as much as your alpaca, I'm afraid. That will have to follow your silk. You will have nothing left but your bonnet and mantle."

"Who cares?" said Aunt Sarah, defiantly. "There's some comfort in spending one's money for a pretty thing like that. I never *did* fancy these stone-colored alpacas; dull, plainlooking things; no beauty about them any way."

Milly bestowed admiring attention on her landscape, but her aunt appeared uneasy. "There wasn't any thing else in the package, was there?" she asked.

"Why, what should there be?" said Milly, with open eyes.

Aunt Sarah gave no very difinite answer, and the girl, in her interest about the framing and hanging of her treasurs, forgot to press the matter. But with the evening mail there came a box; a box small but mysteriously heavy; and this also was directed to Milly. She opened it with fingers that trembled with excitement; it seemed to this country maiden as if Aladdin's Lamp were at work in her behalf.

Clytie! She knew it in a minute! How exquisite!

"Oh, this is too much!" she said.

"And why? I should like to know. Did you suppose I was going to give Caroline so much more than you? That's not my way of doing business; I don't believe in partiality."

Clytie was placed on a bracket in the parlor, and Aunt Sarah regarded her with immense satisfaction. "I did not think a low forehead could look so well," she said. "I call that the best investment I've made yet."

"But your new mantle!" exclaimed Caroline, half-laughing. "I am afraid it has gone to keep your silk and your alpaca company."

"Mantle, indeed!" said Aunt Sarah. "I never thought of having such a thing. My striped lady's-cloth is plenty good enough, and I knew it all the time. I let Milly talk on and amuse herself, but I had my own plans just the same."

"And nothing is left of that charming outfit but your bonnet," exclaimed Milly. "Well, I must devote my whole strength to that. I'll rip it up to-night, and take it to Miss Dawson in the morning."

"Now, Milly, I don't want to hear a word about that bonnet. Perfect extravagance! Just as good and fresh as ever it was!"

"All out of fashion," insisted her niece.

"Who expects *me* to dress in the fashion? Such vanity may do for girls like you and Caroline, but at my age I hope I have more sense."

A sudden suspicion flashed on Milly's mind, "Aunt Sarah," said she, "how much is left of that seventy-five dollars?"

"There's some of it."

"I believe it is almost gone; that is the reason you are so contemptuous of fashion. Come, own the truth; you haven't more than eight or ten dollars." Aunt Sarah saw that her time had some, and she might as well confess. She handed out her porte-monnaie. It held five cents in postal currency. "You see Carrie's silk come rather high." she replied, to the astonished looks of her nieces—"and your things. And didn't tell you that Nora Flynn was here last week; her husband is sick again, and they are in want of every thing, so, of course, I had to help a little. And then our soldiers! I suppose you'd have had me let them suffer in order to buy myself those tripperies. Girls, I'm ashamed of you!"

"All your outfit gone," moaned Milly.

"You forget my new calico."

"Rich! And the expenses of your journey!"

"Journey!" said Aunt Sarah, indignantly. "No one ever heard *me* talk about a journey. That was your mother's notion. People may go journeying that can't find any thing to do at home. For my part I always have plenty."

And that was the end of Aunt Sarah's Outfit.

MARKS OF A GENTLEMAN.—No man is a gentleman who, without provocation would treat with incivility the humblest of his species. It is vulgarity, for which no accomplishment of dress or adress can ever atone. Show me the man who desires to make every one around him happy, and whose greatest solicitude is never to give offence to any one, and I will show you a gentleman by nature and species, though he may never have worn a suit of broadcloth, nor ever heard of a lexicon. I am proud to say for the honor of our species, there are men in every throb of whose hearts there is solicitude for the welfare of mankind, and whose very breath is perfumed with kindness.

"What are you going to do after you graduate?" said a gentleman to a Williams' College, student who is "fitting for the ministry." "Damgup," replied the youth; "preach the Gospel, I 'spose."

An old bachelor says: "It is all nonsense to pretend that love is blind, I never yet knew a man in love that did not see twice as much in his sweetheart as I could."

EVENTFUL HISTORY OF A COLORED MAN.—Henry Van Meter, whose death at Bangor, Maine, at the advanced age of 110 years, is reported, was one of the most interesting colored men in the country. During the Revolutionary war he was a slave of Gov. Nelson of Virginia. After the close of the war he was sold and taken West of the Blue Ridge, to the extreme frontier, whence he made his escape to Cincinnati, then a mere hamlet. He became the servant of an officer in St. Clair's arms, and saw much dangerous service in the northwest. After the peace of 1795, he lived for a time in Chillicothe, Ohio, and then removed to Philadelphia, where he was sent to school for the first time by some members of the Society of Friends, and learned to read and write at the age of forty. He subsequently made several voyages to Europe as a common sailor, and on the outbreak of the war of 1812 shipped as such in the privateer *Lawrence*. He was captured, sent to Plymouth, England, and confined for some time in Dartmoor, where he witnessed the massacre of 1815. Many years ago he took up his residence in Bangor, where he lived an industrious and respected life in the almost unimpaired enjoyment of his faculties of mind and body to time of his death.

"My dear friend," said a gentleman to a bankrupt the other day, "I'm sorry to hear of your misfortune. Your family has my warmest sympathies." "Oh, don't trouble yourself about my family. I looked out for them, you bet! Just save your sympathies for the families of my creditors."

Why will next year be like last year? Because last year was 1870 and next year will be 1872 (too.)

Since time is not a person we can overtake when he is past, let us honor him with cheerfulness while he is passing.—*Goethe.*

SINGULAR ARITHMETICAL FACT.—Any number of figures you may wish to multiply by 5 will give the same result if divided by 2, a much quicker operation; but you must remember to annex a cipher to the answer, when there is no remainder, and when there is a remainder, whatever it may be, annex a 5 to the answer. Multiply 464 by 5, and the answer will be 2,320; dividing the same number by 2, and you have 232; and as there is no remainder, you add a cipher. Now take 357, and multiply by 5, there is 1785; divide the same number by 2 and you have 178 and a remainder, you therefore place a 5 at the end of the line, and the result is again 1785.

"Hallo, steward," exclaimed a fellow in one of the steamboats, after having retired to bed; "hallo, steward! "What massa?" "I want to know if these bed-bugs put down their names for this berth before I did. If not, I want them turned out."

"What made you tell the gentleman you had three or four sisters and brothers, Mary, when you have none?"

"Why, mother, I didn't like him to think you were so poor you could afford to buy none."

A wife, who had been lecturing her husband for coming home intoxicated, became incensed at his indifference, and exclaimed, "O, that I could wring tears of anguish from your eyes!" To which the hardened wretch hiccupped, "Tai—'tai—'tain't no use, old woman, bo-bobore for water here."

POLITICAL NOTICES

HALL OF THE THIRD WARD RADICAL Republican (Mother) Club, New Orleans, La.—At a regular meeting of the Third Ward Radical Republican (Mother) Club, held Saturday evening, March 18, 1871, at their hall, on Perdido street, the following preamble and resolutions were, on motion of Dr. Robert T. Creamer, adopted by a rising vote—yeas 282, nays 7.

WHEREAS, Strenuous efforts are being made by a faction of the Republican party in this State, which faction is neither in accord with the Republican State Executive Committee nor with the administration of our honored President, Ulysses S. Grant, to procure the removal of the Hon. Charles W. Lowell, postmaster of this city; and

Whereas, The Republican State Central Committee of Louisiana, the only organized political authority duly created in party convention, is in this movement, projected against one of its most distinguished members, directly attacked, to the end of impairing its influence in behalf of the vital Republican interest both of the State and nation; be it

Resolved, That in Charles W. Lowell we recognize a well-tried, true, faithful and earnest Republican, and we do hereby publicly declare our full faith in his official and political integrity, and that we regard the attempt at his removal as not only an act of injustice to a faithful servant of the federal government, but inimical to the best interests of the Republican party in this State and of the Central Committe, to which those interests are especially confided.

Resolved, That we hereby tender our hearty thanks to our Senator, the Hon. William Pitt Kellogg, alike for his constant loyalty to principle, statesmanlike endeavors to promote the great industrial and commercial interests of the South and more especially for his earnest efforts to prevent the removal from office of our friend Charles W. Lowell, and in each and all of these we hereby pledge him our undivided support.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be published in the *New Orleans Republican* and the LOUISIANIAN. O. J. DUNN, President.
THOMAS M. KAVANAGH, Secretary.

THE LOUISIANIAN.

Wm. G. BROWN,—Editor.

SUNDAY MARCH 26, 1871.

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NOTICE.

☞ All communications must be addressed "Editor of the Louisianian," and anonymous letters must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.

We are not responsible for the opinions of our contributors.

☞ Straight University.—Rev. C. H. Thompson, D. D., will speak morning and evening. "Whosoever will, let him come."

☞ Rev. C. Burnell, a missionary of the American Board from Ceylon, will address the Sabbath school of Straight University, to-day, at 3 o'clock P. M. He will appear in the costume of that country, exhibit many native curiosities, and give an account of the manners and customs of that heathen land.

The public are cordially invited to be present.

☞ The *Attakapas Register* of yesterday was kindly handed to us last evening, by our thoughtful friend Mr. Wm. Mason. Friend Bentley throws out a kindly hint to friend J. Henri Burch, who last week purchased the *Baton Rouge Courier* and converted it into the *Grand Era*. This is what the *Register* says:

"If the Editor of the Baton Rouge *Grand Era* would suffer us to offer him a friendly suggestion, (and we believe he will) we would express the opinion that he would appear upon the Republican platform in a more gallant attitude as a defender of Republican principles, than as a champion of a race or class. We refer now to his "Redvivius".

☞ The unfortunate Public Schools are threatened with more stoppages. The City Board are refusing to levy the tax authorized by the Legislature, for the support of the schools, and the School Directors are trying to mandamus them into it. The history of the present school system would be an interesting study for a lover of vicissitudinarian events. No sooner does the community begin to believe that things will assume some definite shape, and the children receive some instruction, in return for the handsome outlays to superintendents, and other officials, than some new complication arises threatening to embarrass, if not overthrow the whole machinery. The School Law has just been amended by the Legislature, and people anxious to see children instructed, fondly believed things would move on satisfactorily, when lo, there now springs up a serious obstacle to the whole system.

Federal Authority.—President Grant has responded to the cry for help from South Carolina, and shews signs that he intends to protect peaceable and orderly citizens in the enjoyment of their rights and privileges. He has issued a proclamation commanding "all persons comprising the unlawful combinations to disperse and retire peacefully to their respective homes within twenty days from this date."

Mississippi seems to be getting in a fair way to receive similar attention from Washington. The time has fully arrived when the national administration should recognize and feel the importance, and the weight of responsibility which rests on it, to protect the thousands of its helpless citizens throughout the South, who can hope for no justice, no consideration, no toleration whatever, from the old element in it, and who are by degrees naturally resuming places, in positions of control and power. Time and experience have demonstrated the utter futility of hoping for universal and quiet acquiescence in the working of the new order of things. The same sort of judicial blindness and hardness of heart which inspired and sustained the rebellion, seems to exist in a modified form, and to be provoking another signal and terrible castigation.

Dennett published his last *Planters' Banner* in Franklin on March 22nd, and bid good-bye to the town. Thus, after thirty-five years of struggling under various conductors, the *Banner* has been removed to New Iberia, and Dennett is confident of success in his new field, and he won't "go back on his friends" either

CHEERING SIGNS.

Terrebonne has the enviable advantage of having several sons of the original owners of plantations who have resolved to pull off their coats and go to work. Unlike the vast majority of the Micawbers, who wait for "something to turn up," these young men are turning it up. This is what the *Banner* says:

The True Spirit.—A gentlemen of Terrebonne parish lately informed us that he had a list of seventeen plantations in that parish which had been leased to stangers since the war, all the lessees failing, but which have at length come into the hands of the sons of the original owners. And these sons have, most of them, pulled off their coats, rolled up their sleeves, and pitched in, and are now in a fair way to own these plantations at a period not distant.

They have led off, relying chiefly on their own industry and economy, and good calculations. They have self-reliance, which is much better than a reliance on advances by New Orleans merchants. It is cheering to see young men take hold of business with that indomitable spirit which knows no such word as fail. "Providence helps those who help themselves."

The Democratic members of Congress are now getting virtuously indignant, at having all the Ku Klux outrages in the South laid at their door with such persistency and vehemence as prominent Congressmen are now doing, and so they have stripped themselves for the arena, and expect to be able to disprove the allegations. This is a dexterous effort at shifting of the old position. Formerly the existence of these murderous organizations was generally denied, and where this could not be done their fiendish deeds were palliated, or defended. The amazing march of progress has scourged some of the prominent and somewhat conscientious prodigals home, and now instead of attempting any further denials or extenuations, they are ready to tacitly admit the existence of these atrocities but unequivocally to repudiate their own connexion with or endorsation of them. This though feeble, is yet a move in the right direction, and will serve to encourage and stimulate the labors of those earnest men to whose persistent efforts to secure peace and order, and security for life and property, so much is attributable. Dr. Johnson has said that "where there is shame there may be virtue," and we are willing charitably to hope circumstances will speedily so inexorably dictate, that the Democratic party throughout the country, will be forced to "assume a virtue if they have it not," and be found taking the next forward step of arraying themselves on the side of law and order, and striving in common with every lover of liberty and justice to maintain and support the majesty of law and the rights of all citizens.

The sitting of Congress will likely be prolonged some two or three weeks in consequence of the debate likely to arise over Mr. Sherman's Ku Klux Bill.

The paragraph writer of the New Orleans *Times* has furnished another illustration of the extreme folly of an unfortunate class to which he belongs.

In the evening edition of that paper of Thursday last, this pigmy Apollo pretends to have seen The Louisianian that day for the first time; and forthwith, like all other ignorant people who get information for the first time, he presumes that "not one in a hundred of our citizens had seen or heard of the paper before." The ninety-nine who didn't see it were those who "have no faith in Radicalism," and they had no desire to see another Republican journal in their midst, lending its feeble aid to sustain the right. But the writer is inexcusable for his ignorance, because if he had noticed the proceedings of the Legislature, he would have seen that our paper was the first, outside of the official journal, to receive the printing of the proceedings. Where has he been all this time?

Again, we were courteous enough to exchange our unpretentious sheet with the city mammoths all along; where has he been about the *Times* office? But we have the story of the animus, our Thursday paper contained the account of the abominable outrage on Senator Butler, and that naturally was an interesting thing to such people as the *Times* writer, and divested of any pretext for an attack on that score, he launches out in a puerile attempt at the sarcastic.

While on the subject of "fraud," however, on the taxpayers of the State, suppose the *Times* directs some of its wrath against its own proprietor, who charged the most exhorbitant prices for certain articles supplied to the Legislature at its last session. And suppose it ascertains whether the failure of the *Weed* scheme was from his anxiety to spare the taxpayers of the State, or from the refusal of the Legislature to legalize the plundering measure. Take care of your glass-house before you throw stones.

Senator Butler has entered suit in the Eighth District Court against the perpetrators of the assault on him on the Bannock City on March 19, and lays damages in the sum of $25,000.

France after suffering the horrors of a foreign war, and a deep humiliation, seems destined to drink deeper of the cup of affliction. Internal discord, and insurrection, are upon her, from which she may suffer as much as from the late conflict with Germany.

THE RACE.

Last Thursday afternoon, the great race between Hon. C. C. Antoine's "Nellie," and Hon. W. B. Barrett's "Frank," came off over the Oakland Course. The race was mile heats—three out of five, to harness, purse $400.

At the hour designated, carriages and buggies began to arrive, and for some time it seemed that there would be no end to their coming. The neighborhood of the Judge's stand presented quite a lively and animated scene; several ladies lent their presence to the occasion which made it all the more agreeable, if not enchanting. Several hundred persons were gathered to witness the race, and the enthusiasm was occasionally very great, the most admirable harmony and order, however, prevailing throughout.

SUMMARY:

J. Ross Stewart, enters C. C. Antoine's b. m. Nellie, 1 1 1.

Henry A. Corbin, enters W. B. Barrett's b. h. Frank, 2 2 2.

Time—2:57; 2:56½; 2:58.

Messrs. Robert John and Gadane Casanave, acted as Judges; Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, Timer.

Marriage.—We have the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of an invitation to be present at the celebration of the nuptials between Mr. C. L. Stevenson and Miss Carrie Satchell, at the Fifth Street Baptist Church, Louisville, Ky., on March 22. Distance certainly lent considerable enchantment to the imaginative view we took, and we only wished we could have been there.

Governor Scott, of South Carolina, has sent a letter to the President formally requesting the presence of a regiment of United States cavalry in his State to suppress the Ku Klux. It is generally the case that these wild marauders become exceedingly quiet when there are a few United States troops about, and the call of the Governor is very convincing evidence that they have been carrying on their atrocities with a high hand.

Howard University. The Medical Commencement at the Howard University last week like the Legal a few weeks before, was a great success, both in the number and character of the audience, and in the matter and manner of the exercises. They both, too, *showed* success, in the attempt to make, not only a College, but a University, for the race so lately pariahs.

Medical men are not expected to be orators, but the valedictory by a graduate thoroughly black, and President Howard's parting address, were both excellent and eloquent.

COMMENCEMENT.

EXERCISES OF THE LAW CLASS OF HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

Washington D. C.

The announcement that the commencement exercises of the Law class of Howard University would take place at the First Congregational Church, brought a large concourse of people to that place last evening. So full was the church that many were unable to find seats. Among the eminent gentlemen present were Generals Sherman and Howard; Senators Sumner, Wilson, Sherman, and Warner; Attorney General Akerman; Representatives Maynard, Rainey, Long, and Burdette, Mayor Emery, and others.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Chickering, of Boston. Mass. J. M. Langston, A. M., presented each member of the graduating class as he came forward to deliver his oration. These gentlemen spoke in the following order: Mr. O. W. Shadd spoke upon "Popular Prejudices" as against professors of the law, and ably defended the members of that profession from the popular aspersions as to their honesty and integrity. Mr. Louis A. Bell treated of "Divorce and Divorce Legislation." He argued that in countries wherein liberal divorce laws prevail, the condition of society in morals and happiness is far above that which prevails elsewhere.

Mr. John H. Johnson's remarks related to "Exclusions in Evidence." He held that to exclude interested persons from the witness stand because of a suspicion that their evidence would not be truthful was a reversal of the great principle of law that innocence should be presumed until guilt be proven.

Mr. Charles H. Thomas spoke of "Trial by Jury," expounding its principles and its great benefits as a bulwark of justice and liberty.

Mr. Thomas B. Warrick explored the mysteries of common law in all its ramifications and effects.

Mr. John H. Williams expounded the rise, progress, and principles of equity, and talked like a master in chancery.

Mr. Walthall G. Wynn was the last speaker. His oration was upon the legal aspects of insanity, and he is perhaps the best orator of the class.

Mr. John H. Coak was to have delivered an oration upon "Law vs. Public Sentiment" but was confined to his room by indisposition. The orations of these young men were most laudable, both in substance and delivery.

General O. O. Howard then delivered an address to the class, after which he presented its members with their diplomas.

The audience was then dismissed with a benediction by General Whittlesey.

These exercises were agreeably interspersed with vocal and instrumental music by young ladies, who, with commendable modesty, requested that their names be not mentioned.

The "commencemet" was a glorious and well-deserved triumph for Howard University and its faculty.

PARIS UNDER THE MOB.

The National Guard which was to preserve order in Paris has turned traitor to the Government, and threatens to involve all France in civil war. Such deplorable consequences have followed more trivial riots than that of Montmartre. The painful and disappointing story of the disorders which distract Paris and the excesses which involve the Republic in ruin is told at length in other columns. Briefly summed it, up reveals that a mob is practically in possession of the French Capital; that the National Guard refuses to maintain the Government, and that only a weak police saves the members of its Executive from hasty flight. The Guard and mob have fraternized; the former has basely surrendered its officers to the latter, and three of them have been condemned by court-martial and shot to death, while others have been murdered by the mob. Gen. Paladines, its commander, is a prisoner. Although originally confined to the suburban districts of Belleville and Montmartre, the rioters, since the defection of the Guard, have advanced into the heart of the city, and have seized the headquarters of the Guard, in the place Vendome. In a word, Paris is completely at their mercy, and already cries out for aid from the Provinces or the Prussians.

The immediate cause of the uprising was an untimely if not an unwise effort on the part of the Government to disperse the mob at Montmartre, led, we are left to infer, by Blanqui, Flourens, and the other violent and active "Reds" lately condemned to death for contumacy. The designs, and indeed the leadership of the mob, are not very clearly revealed by the reports or by their action, but a violent opposition to the Assembly and the Government which it has created has been developed. It is this hate which evidently inspires the mob, and it rushes blindly to the destruction of all semblance of government and of order. There is no power of argument which can reach the rioters, and no military force remaining in Paris which can suppress them; and the scenes which are now enacting and which must follow cannot well be other than revolting, cruel, and disgraceful.

The Paris journals call upon the Provinces or the Germans for aid. It is difficult to say which authority will be exercised or which it would be wisest to invoke. The appearance of Gardes Mobiles at the gates of Paris would incite civil dissensions, which, arraying Paris against the rest of France, would naturally lead to most deplorable consequences. The issue of such a conflict would for a time, at least, be doubtful, and Paris would suffer more from her own sons than she did from the Germans. A sufficient body of the latter would make the struggle short and decisive, and though a Government which calls upon the Prussians for its maintenance must suffer in popularity by such degrading action, it seems likely that M. Thiers is left no other alternative. The Germans are interested in maintaining order, if not the Government, in order to secure their indemnity, and any call upon them for aid will doubtless be promptly answered. As indicating such willingness, their retirement has already been discontinued.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

"How much is a milliard?" is a question which has often been asked since the announcement of Prussia's terms to France. A milliard is one thousand millions. So that if Prussia requires five milliard francs as indemnity, it is equal to five thousand million francs, or about one thousand million dollars.

—(Attakapas Register.)

The Governor of Mississippi protests that there are no disturbances in his State requiring the interference of the General Government, either by legislation or military power. The late Governor of Kentucky, in his new place in the Senate, denies that there are any secret organizations of formidable numbers in that State. These assertions are of no value in the face of the evidence, daily developed, of outrages in Meridian, Jackson, and Aberdeen, and upon mail-agents in the discharge of their duties. It may be true that the State authorities do not lack the power to suppress these murderous organizations; but if not they clearly lack the disposition.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

COMMERCIAL.

Saturday, March 25—11:30 A. M.

Cotton.—The market is very firm, with a light supply of desirable cottons offering, and a fair demand, and thus far about 1500 to 2000 bales have sold, part at fuller prices, and part at previous rates. Strict Ordinary sold at 10½c. and Shy Good Ordinary at 12c., including 182 bales ommitted.

Yesterday's operations embraced 8700 bales, as follows:

	Average Lists.	Exchange Figures.
Inferior	7 @7½	—
Low Ordinary	8½@ 9	—
Ordinary	9½@10½	10½
Good Ordinary	11½@12½	12
Low Middling	13½@13½	13½
Middling	14½@14½	14½
Strict Middling	14½@15	—
Good Middling	15½@15½	15½

WALTHAM WATCHES.

THE BALANCE WHEEL OF A WALTHAM WATCH

BEATS

4 times second,
240 times a minute,
14,400 times an hour,
345,600 times a day,
2,419,200 times a week,
10,368,000 times a month,
126,144,000 times a year.

MORE IS EXPECTED OF A WATCH THAN ANY KIND OF MACHINERY.

It must not only run all day, but all night; not only on weekdays, but on Sundays and Holidays. It must run hanging up or lying down—upside down or right side up. It must keep running when the wearer sits down or stand up. When he walks or rides. In fact, it is expected to do its duty at all times, in every place and in every position.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

will fulfil all these requirements. I wound once a day, it will faithfully tick for you a hundred and twenty-six million times in a year, without even requiring fresh oil all tthat time.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

CONTAINS

5 Spring, 9 wheels, 51 Screws, and 98 other parts making altogether 136 separate pieces.

All Genuine Waltham Watches have seven Jewels.

THE EXTRA JEWELLED HAVE ELEVEN JEWELS,

THE FULL JEWELLED HAVE SEVENTEEN JEWELS.

Every part of a Waltham Watch is made by machinery, The machinery used in making the movement of a single watch cost over a *Hundred Thousand Dollars*, yet we sell these Watches, in a solid Silver Hunting Case, for $18. The same watch could not be made by hand and finished as perfectly for Ten Times as much.

A Genuine waltham Watch

Is interchangeable, like a Springfield rifle, that is, any part of one Watch is exactly like the same part in another; and if ten Watches of one grade were taken apart, and the cases, wheels, springs, &c., were mixed together, ten watches could be made by putting these parts together again, without any reference to their former combination. This is a

GREAT ADVANTAGE;

For, if *any part* of a Waltham Watch is injured we can always replace it at a

Trifling Expense.

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Is made with special reference to

DURABILITY

Other Watches will run for a year or two, and require constant repairs; but

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WILL RUN FAITHFULLY

FOR MANY YEARS.

We sell these Watches,

IN SOLID SILVER HUNTING CASES, $18
IN SOLID GOLD HUNTING CASES, $70

We have prepared an

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST,

which describes the various grades of Watches in detail, gives the weight and quality of the Cases, and all other information necessary for an intelligent selection. We wish every one would send for it before ordering a Watch.

Write for it as follows:

Messrs. Howard & Co.,
No. 785 Broadway, New York:
Please send me your Illustrated Price List of Waltham Watches, as per advertisement in The Louisianian.

(Sign name and address in full)

WITHOUT EXPENSE,

OR

Refund the Money.

We have sent out over *Five Thousand* of these Watches upon these conditions, and have only been asked to refund the money in three cases, and not one of these was on account of dissatisfaction with the Watch, but because the parties needed the money more.

We have no Agents, and our prices are the same to all. A resident of Oregon or Texas can buy a Watch from us and it will cost him no more than if he lived in New York. All this is explained in the Price List.

Special Notice.—We do not sell Waltham Watches in any Imitation, Gilt, Plated, Oride, or Filled Cases whatever (these are all other names for Brass or German Silver). The Waltham Watch is worthy of a solid Gold or Silver Case, and we do not propose to sell it in any other.

Let every one send for a Price List. Address in full,

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ATTORNEY and COUNSELOR AT LAW.
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Not one complaint.
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And Fine Gold Jewelry. Keep always on hand all classes and patterns of Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles and Eye Glasses. Glasses changed and sent to any part of the country. Watches pairs done promptly and warranted. Address orders to

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Jobbing Attended to Promptly.

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GLYNN & WINTZ,

Manufacturers and Dealers

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BOOTS AND SHOES,

Trunks, Valises and Bags,

Respectfully give notice that they have removed to the large and centrally located store

No 167 Canal Street,

Near Dauphine.

REOPENING.

SEWING MACHINES—ALL KINDS.

The public have long desired the establishment of a Mart, where all kinds of Sewing Machines and Sewing Machine Findings could see and compare the workings of one machine with another, and select from the different makes the machine best suited to the use to which they desired to apply it. To such a Mart we invite you at 159 Canal street. Agents wanted.

no 22 2ptf M. S. HEDRICK, General Agent

GOOD $8

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AT OLD PRICES.

AS THE SOLE AGENTS in the United States for the LIVERPOOL WATCH CO., we are authorized by them to close out a large line of European Watches, Chains etc., now in stock for Cash, at prices never before known. All beautiful in finish, artistic in design, reliable for accurate time, durable, and of the latest style. Every Watch will be retailed at less than cost of importation, and forwarded securely packed, prepaid, to any part of the country on receipt of price. Money can be sent to us by Express, with orders for Express Co. to return Goods or Cash, which will secure promptness and safety to purchaser. Among our list will be found.

A BEATIFUL ENGLISH SILVER, SOLID DOUBLE CASE WATCH, genuine English full plate jeweled movements, adjusted regulator, steel cut hardy, engine turn work, correct and serviceable style, large or small size, in complete running order, with an elegant Gent's Vest Chain, Locket and key, all complete, mail ed free for FIVE DOLLARS.

A VERY HANDSOME WATCH in fine 18 karat Gold plated Double Cases—imitation of $100 Gold Watch—engraved or plain, genuine English, full plate jeweled movements, adjusted regulator, correct, and in complete running order with elegent Gent's Vest Chain, with Locket and Key, mailed pre-paid for only EIGHTEEN DOLLARS.

The Oride Gold Watch,

IN MASSIVE ORIDE GOLD Double Hunting Magic Spring Cases, elegantly engraved, or engine turned, Genuine Patent Lever movements, full jeweled, regulated and warranted to keep correct time, and wear equal to Gold, precisely like in appearance, make, finish, brilliancy of color. $200 Gold Watch. One of these splendid Watches will be forwarded by mail free to any address, in handsome morocco case, lined with velvet and satin, (Ladies' or Gent's size Watch,) for only TWELVE DOLLARS.

Watches for Holiday Presents manufactured to order.

GENUINE AMERICAN WATCHES of all grades, in Gold and Silver Cases, from $18 up to $500. Other Good Watches equally low. With every Club of six Watches, of any kind, we send one extra of same kind free, as a premium to getter up of the Club. A superior stock of Genuine Oride Gold Chains, $2 to $6 each, warranted fully equal to Gold in brilliancy of color, wear, etc., Bills of over $12 collected on delivery, if desired. All Bills of $12, and less, must be cash in P. O. Money Orders, or Registered Letters, at our risk. Goods carefully selected, packed and forwarded pre-paid by mail, or by Express, or receipt of price. Safe delivery of all goods guaranteed. Watches forwarded to be examined to parties known, when express charges both ways are paid. No goods forwarded west of the Mississippi River, with bill to collect on delivery. Purchasers must pay all express charges on goods sent C. O. D. also for return of money. All Cash orders forwarded free of charges to destination. Catalogues Free. Address all orders

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FIRST FLOOR:

DRY GOODS, GENTS FURNISHING GOODS'

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LADIES ROOM FOR SHAWLS, CLOAKS AND WRAPS.

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NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

The Mobile division of this road will be opened for business on

Monday, November 21, 1870,

and passenger trains will run as follows;

Leave New Orleans, from the foot of Canal street, for Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Ocean Springs, Pascagoula and Mobile at 8 o'clock A. M. Arrivive at Mobile at 2:30 o'clock P. M., connecting at Mobile with the MOBILE AND OHIO, and the MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROADS for all points

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Leave Mobile for New Orleans at 11:30 A. M. Arriving at 6:10 P. M.

Fare Between New Orleans and Mobile, Five Dollars.

THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS RUN EACH WAY DAILY.

Freight received at New Orleans, at the foot of Julia street before 4:30 P. M., delivered at Mobile early next morning.

FREIGHT AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE

For further information, call at the General Office of the company, rooms one and two, upstairs. STORY BUILDING, corner Camp and Common streets. J. R. KENDRICK,
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Makes close connections for Vicksburg, Memphis, St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville, and all points beyond. Sleeping cars at night. Canton to Grand Junctin and Humboldt.

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Makes schedule connections with Lightning Express trains, to all points NORTH, EAST and WEST. Carries the great Northern Mail.

Time to New York, 70 Hours.

New and elegantly fitted up Sleeping Cars run to Humboldt, Tennessee, Cleveland, Tennessee, and Louisville, Kentucky.

Express Train South arrives at 1:30 A. M.
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Ticket Office, Galveston, Iron Building.
Ticket Offices, New Orleans, under City Hotel, Corner Camp and Common streets, and at Depot.

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1 prize of	8,000	is	8,000
1 prize of	7,000	is	7,000
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1 prize of	5,000	is	5,000
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1 prize of	1,000		
50 prizes of	500	are	25,000
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OFFICIAL JOURNAL

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FIRST SESSION

OF THE

SECOND GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

STATE OF LOUISIANA

(Continued from our last Number)

[The Speaker resumed the chair.]

By permission, Mr. La Saliniere, of St. Martin, gave notice that he would at some future day introduce a bill to be entitled an act to establish locks on the Bayeu Teche, and for other purposes.

The Speaker announced the following members to constitute the special committee to investigate the charges made against Hon. William H. Cooley, Judge of the Sixth District Court of New Orleans, of high crimes and misdemeanors:

Messrs. Mortimer Carr, of De Soto, J. W. Quinn, of Orleans, L. J. Souer, of Avoyelles, J. C. Moncure, of Caddo, and H. H. Stevens, of Jackson.

Upon motion of Mr. Antoine, of Orleans, the House was adjourned until this evening at half-past seven o'clock.

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk.

Forty-Fifth Day's—Evening Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Friday, February 24, 1871.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. Speaker Carter in the chair.

The roll was called and the following members answered to their names:

Messrs. Carter, Abell, Baker, Barker, Barrett, Barrow, Belot, Bentley, Bickham, Blunt, Bowen, Brewster, Broussard, Brown, Bryan, Buchanan, Buckingham, Burch, Butler, Chachere, Cochran, Crawford, Darby, Davidson, Davis, Dewees, Durio, Ellis, Faulkner, Floyd, Fontelieu, Gaddis, Gardner, Garstkamp, P. Harper, W. Harper, Hyams, Kearson, Killen, La Saliniere, Laurent, H. Lott, Lynch, Mahoney, Marie, Marvin, Matthews, McCarty, Meadows, Moncure, Moore, Morris, Murray, Nelson, Ong, Oplatek, Otto, Pond, Raby, Riley, Ringgold, Sartain, Schumacher, Souer, Stamps, Stanton, Tatman, Thompson, Tureaud, Ullman, Verrett, Wands, Washington, of Assumption, Washington, of Concordia, Waters, Wheyland, E. Williams, H. Williams, Yorke, Young—66.

Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell, by unanimous consent, introduced House bill No. 273, an act to amend and re-enact sections one, two and seventeen of an act entitled an act to establish a public park for the city of New Orleans and to provide means therefor, approved March 15, 1870, which was read under a suspension of the rules.

Under a suspension of the constitutional rule, the bill was placed upon its second reading, the rule by which the bill was compelled to be considered in committee of the whole was dispensed with, and it was considered as engrossed.

Under a further suspension of the constitutional rule, the bill was placed on its third reading and final passage, when the yeas and nays were demanded by Messrs. Tureau, of St. James, and Antoine, of Orleans, with the following result:

Yeas: Abell, Adolphe, Antoine, Barker, Barrett, Belot, Bentley, Bickham, Blunt, Bowen, Brewster, Broussard, Brown, Buchanan, Buckingham, Burch, Cochran, Crawford, Darby, Darinsbnrg, Davis, Demas, Dewees, Durio, Faulkner, Floyd, Fontelieu, Gaddis, Gardner, Garstkamp, P. Harper, W. Harper, Hempstead, Hyams, Johnson, Kearson Kenner, Kinsella, La Saliniere, Laurent, H. Lott, J. B. Lott, Lynch, Mahoney, Marie, Marvin, Matthews, McCarty, McFarland, Moore, Morphy, Morris, Murray, Ong, Oplatek, Otto, Overton, Pond, Raby, Riley, Ringgold, Sartain, Smith, Souer, Stanton, Tounoir, Tureaud, Ullman, Verrett, Wands, Washington, of Assumption, Washington, of Concordia, Waters, Wheyland, E. Williams, H. Williams, Wilson, Yorke, Young—79.

Nays: Baker, Bryan, Ellis, Garstkamp, Killen, Llambias, Moncure, Nelson, Stamps Tatman, Thompson, Worrall—11.

There being no objection to the title, the bill was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell, moved a reconsideration of the vote just taken, and to lay that motion on the table.

Carried.

Mr. Buckingham, of Morehouse, called up Senate bill No. 1521, an act to incorate the Alexandria, Homer and Fulton Railroad Company, and to grant State sid thereto.

Under a suspension of the constitutional rule the bill was put upon its second reading.

The rule requiring the bill to be considered in the committee of the whole, was dispensed by a rising vote of 60 yeas to 2 nays.

A motion made by Mr. Barrett, of Orleans, to read the bill in detail, was carried by a rising vote of 44 yeas to 33 nays.

[Mr. Moncure, of Caddo, in the chair.]

Mr. Dewees moved that further action be postponed till to-morrow at one o'clock at which hour it shall be the special order of the day.

Mr. Morris, of Ascension, moved that the motion be laid on the table, whereupon Messrs. Kenner and Antoine, of Orleans, called for the yeas and nays with the following result:

Yeas: Barrett, Belot, Bickham, Bowen, Brewster, Broussard, Bryan, Buckingham, Butler, Chachere, Cochran, Crawford, Darby, Davis, Durio, Ellis, Faulkner, Floyd, Fontelieu, Gaddis, Hempstead, Hyams, Kearson, Killen, Llambias, H. Lott, J. B. Lott, Lynch, Mahoney, Marie, Meadows, Moncure, Morris, Overton, Quinn, Sartain, Schumacher, Souer, Stamps, Stanton, Stevens, Tatman, Thompson, Tureaud, Washington, of Concordia, Whayland, E. Williams, H. Williams, Yorke, Young—30.

Nays: Abell, Antoine, Adolphe, Antoine, Barrow, Bentley, Blunt, Brown, Buchanan, Carr, Davinsburg, Demas, Dewees, Gardner, Garstkamp, P. Harper, W. Harper, Kinsella, Laurent, Marie, Matthews, McCarty, McFarland, Moore, Morphy, Nelson, Ong, Oplatek, Otto, Pond, Raby, Riley, Ringgold, Smith, Tounoir, Ullman, Wands, Washington, of Assumption, Waters, Wilson, Worral—42.

The motion was laid on the table.

Mr. Cochran, of Lafayette, moved that the further reading of the bill be dispensed with.

Carried.

The constitutional rule was suspended, and the bill placed on its third reading and final passage.

A motion to strike out the enacting clause of the bill was laid on the table on motion of Mr. Carr, of DeSoto.

The bill was finally passed, its title adopted, and notice of concurrence ordered to be sent to the Senate.

A motion for a consideration of the vote whereby the bill was finally passed, and a motion to lay that on the table were carried.

[The Speaker resumed the chair.]

The following report of the special committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the New Orleans Gaslight Company was read, received and adopted:

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Your committee appointed to examine the affairs of the New Orleans Gaslight Company, for the purpose of ascertaining whether said company has complied with the conditions of its charter, beg leave to submit the following report:

The New Orleans Gaslight Company was chartered by the Legislature of the State in 1836. In 1845, by an amendatory act, its exclusive rights and privileges were continued in force until April 1, 1875, at which time all its corporate rights were to cease.

In 1860 an act was passed entitled an act to extend the area of gas lighting in the city of New Orleans, and to reduce the price of gas. In this act it was provided that the corporation should be continued in force, without exclusive rights, for twenty years after the expiration of the present charter, upon the following conditions, viz: That the price of gas to consumers should be reduced to four dollars per thousand feet, and that the company should lay, at its own expense, not less than fifteen miles of main pipe in the streets of New Orleans, within three years from the first day of July, 1860.

This last condition was not complied with, but, as shown in statements A and B, accompanying this report, and which statements were compiled from the books of the company, fall materially short of the limits fixed by said act.

To another feature of the act of 1860, your committee would invite particular attention; that its title does not set forth the extension of the charter of the company as one of its objects. The following communication, from the Attorney General of the State, will sufficiently explain the effect of such omission:

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
State of Louisiana,
New Orleans, January 12, 1871,

Hon. E. W. Dewees, Chairman Special Committee on Affairs of Gaslight Company, House of Representatives:

DEAR SIR—In reply to your communication of yesterday touching the constitutionality of act No. 66 of the General Assembly of 1860, I have to say that it seems to be in violation of article 115 of the constitution of 1853, in this: That it amends the charter of the Gaslight Company, witoout expressing the said object in the title.

Section forty-two of the act of 1835 incorporating the Gaslight Company, continued its exitence for forty years. The charter, therefore, without considering the act of 1860, would expire in 1875. The act of 1860 amending charter so as to continue its existnce to the year 1895, being the object of the act, should have been expressed in the title.

It was competent for the Legislature to enact that portion expressed in its title, viz: to extend the area, and reduce the price. To that extent, the act of 1860 is constitutional, but so far as the said act amends the charter, by continuing the same twenty years longer than the original act of incorporation, I am of the opinion that it is in violation of article 115 of the constatution of 1852, not being expressed in the title to the act, as an object thereof.

Very respectfully,
SIMEON BELDEN,
Attorney General.

In accordance with the facts above stated, your committee respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolution.

E. W. DEWEES,
Chairman Committee.

New Orleans, February 23, 1871.

Resolved, That act No. 66, of the session of 1860, is, in the opinion of this House, so far as it assumes to extend the charter of the New Orleans Gaslight Company, null and void, and that the Attorney General of the State be required to institute proceedings to have the same so declared by the courts.

[CONTINUED ON 4th PAGE.]

Statement of Mains Laid in the First District from July 1, 1860, to July 1, 1863.

1860.	WHERE LAID.	SIZE OF PIPE. 3 in.	4 in.	6 in.
July	St. Joseph street, between Magazine and New Levee		1154	
July	Louisa street, between Tchoupitoulas and New Levee		60	
July	Constance street, between Melpomene and Clio	1140		
July	Constance street, between Melpomine and Terpsichore	60		
July	Calliope street, between Camp and Magazine		206	
July	Constance street, between Orange and Richard	694	40	
July	Pacanier street, between Race and Orange		294	
August	Baronne street, between Girod and Poydras		746	
September	Front street, between Notre Dame and Hund		364	
September	Corner Lafayette and St. Peter streets		44	
September	Calliope street, between Front and Locust		125	
September	Enterpe street, between Prytania and Nayades		426	
September	Camp street, between Tchoupitoulas and Melpomene	195		
September	Melpomene street, between Baronne and Apollo	264		
October	Baronne street, between Erato and Clio		364	
October	Rampart street, between Thalia and Calliope	850	56	
October	Perdido street, between Carondelet and Baronne	156	90	
October	Julia street, between Magazine and Tchoupitoulas	94		
October	Girod street, between Baronne and Carondelet	60		
October	New Basin shell road, from Liberty street	2662		
November	Clio street, between Nayades and Apollo	191		
November	Poeyfarre street, between Annunciation and Constance	217		
December	Canal street, between Claiborne and Marais	97		
December	Dryades street, between Melpomene and Thalia	52		
December	Rampart street, corner Melpomene	53		59
December	Baronne street, between Triton Gulk and Calliope street	681		
	Total from first of July, for 1860	6785	3665	704
1861.				
January	Gasquet street, between Marais and Villere			61
January	Terpsichore street, Between St. Charles and Prytania	154		
January	Constance street, between Melpomene and Terpsichore	78		
January	Magazine street, between Lafayette and Poydras street	398		
January	Calliope street, between Clara and Magnolia	380		
February	Gasquet street, between Claiborne and Johnson	1395		
March	Gasquet street, between Claiborne and Prieur	1350		
March	Claiborne street, between Gasquet and Palmyra			378
March	Calliope street, between Liberty and Hercules			1330
March	Julia, between Camp and St. Mary			120
March	Clio street, between St. Charles and Carondelet	185		
March	Cottier of Camp and Terpsichore			84
March	Claiborne street, between Common and Gravier			834
March	Derbigny street, between Gasquet and Palmyra	167		
March	Felicity Road, between Annunciation and Chippewa	480		
May	Pacanier Station, between Orange and Richard streets			180
May	Apollo street, between Thalia and Erato			242
June	Urania street, between Prytania and St. Charles	180		
June	Derbigny street, between Gasquet and Palmyra	198		
July	Clio street, between Apollo and Dryades	45		
July	Union street, between Philippa and Baronne	171		
September	Dryades street, between Girod and Julia	560		
October	Dryades street, between Deford and Clio			420
October	Orange street, between Camp and Magazine	189		
November	Levee street, near Deford	54		
December	Caieunia street, between Camp and Magazine	169		
December	Thalia street, between Dryades and Baronne	204		
December	Baronne, between Calliope and Clio			400
December	Thalia street, between Prytania and St. Charles	36		
	Total for 1861	4164	4706	400
1862.				
February	Lafayette street, between Baronne and Phillippa streets	200		
March	Girod street, between Dryades and Baronne streets	36		
	Total for 1862	236		
1863.				
March	Gasquet street, between Marais and Villere			63
	Total to July 1, 1863			63

Statement of Mains laid in the Second District from July 1, 1860, to July 1, 1863.

1860.	WHERE LAID.	SIZE OF PIPE.
July	Basin street, between Bienville and Conti	380
August	Esplanade street, between Rampart and Treme	691
August	Esplanade street, between Marais and Claiborne	978
August	Esplanade street, between Roman and Claiborne	775
September	Chartred street, between Main and St. Philip	304
October	Old Levee street, between Canal and Customhouse	270
November	Canal street, between Robertson and Claiborne	325
November	Claiborne street, between Canal and Old Basin	1948
November	Rampart street, between St. Louis and Toulouse	367
November	Bienville street, between Claiborne and Johnson	1323 78
November	Canal street, between Claiborne and Villere	836
December	Bienville street, between Prieur and Claiborne	1012
December	Customhouse street, between Robertson and Villere	80
	Total from July 1, for 1860	325 2544 3608 2584
1861.		
February	Conti street, between Claiborne and Derbigny	120 382
March	St. Louis street, between Claiborne and Roman	475
March	Roman street, between Bienville and Conti	382
April	Derbigny street, between Bienville and Customhouse	174
April	Rampart street, between Toulouse and St. Peter	369
July	Orleans street, between Villere and Robertson	2 272
July	Dauphine street, between Canal and Customhouse	144
July	Marais street, between St. Anne and Main	158
	Total for 1861	1824 554
1862.		
February	Treme street, between Conti and Bienville	112
February	Bayou road, between Claiborne and Robertson	81
June	Galvez street, between Barracks and Hospital	164
	Total for 1862 and 1863	276 81

Statement for Third District from July 1, 1860, to July 1, 1863.

1860.	WHERE LAID.	SIZE OF PIPE. 3 in.	4 in.	6 in.
August	Bourbon street, between Esplanade and Peace streets		188	
August	Moreau street, corner of Mandeville		51	
August	Victory street, between Elysian Fields and Marigny	560	89	
August	Mandeville street, between Victory and Front Levee		164	
August	Victory street, between Marigny and Enghien	997		
August	Spain street, between Victory and Front Levee			61
September	Enghien street, between Victory and Front Levee		344	
December	Clouet street, between Cassanvo and Love	1305		
December	Port street, between Craps and Greatmen		384	
December	Montegut street, between Front Levee and Royal		836	
December	Royal street, between Montegut and Clouet	168		
	Total from July 1, for 1860	2970	2007	
1861.				
January	Elysian Fields street, corner of Goodchildren		167	
January	Royal street, between Ferdinand and Port		52	
February	Craps street, between Elysian Fields and Mandeville		813	
April	Greatmen street, between Clouet and Louisa	198		
May	Royal street, between Marigny and Enghien	1161		
May	Royal street, corner of Marigny		180	
May	Enghien street, between Royal and Dauphine		240	
	Total for 1861	1359	1452	
1862.				
January	Spain street, between Front Levee and Victory	108		
January	Galvez street, between Esplanade and Hospital	416		
January	Bayou Road, between Rocheblave and Dorgenois streets			72
March	Ferdinand street, between Dauphine and Burgundy	114		
	Total for 1862 and to July, 1863	638		72

Statement of Mains laid in the Fourth District, from July 1, 1860, to July 1, 1861.

1860.	WHERE LAID.	SIZE OF PIPE. 3 in.	4 in.	6 in.
July	First street, between Magazine and Laurel		918	
July	St. Andrew street, between Nayades and Prytania		164	
July	Magazine street, between Washington and Sixth		56	
July	Sixth street, between Magazine and Camp		370	
July	Josephine street, between Baronne and Dryades		341	
August	Josephine street, between Magazine and Constance		330	
August	St. Andrew street, between Nayades and Apollo		598	
August	Annunciation street, between Jackson and Philip		698	
September	Coliseum street, between Jackson and Josephine	423		
September	Josephine street, between Coliseum and Prytania		432	
September	Fourth street, between Nayades and Apollo		303	
October	Prytania street, from Washington to Eighth; on Sixth, between Prytania and Nayades; on Seventh, between Coliseum and Nayades; on Eighth, between Prytania and Nayades	2910		
October	Washington street, between Prytania and Nayades		124	
October	Eighth street, between Magazine and Camp	200		
October	Constance street, between Philip and First	200		
October	St. Andrew street, between Magazine and Camp	178		
November	Tchoupitoulas street, between Felicity road and St. Mary		95	
November	St. Mary street, between Nayades and Apollo	151		
November	Laurel street, between Jackson and Philip	47		
December	Apollo street, between Jackson and Philip	36		
December	Prytania street, between First and Second	56		
December	Second street, between Tchonpitoulas and Water		207	
December	Third street, between Nayades and Apollo		158	
December	Apollo street, between Fourth and Washington		147	
December	Josephine street, between Prytania and Nayades		190	
December	St. Andrew street, between Apollo and Baronne		200	
December	St. Andrew street, between Magazine and Chestnut		522	
	Total from July 1, for 1860	4200	5853	
1861.				
February	Eighth street, between Prytania and St. Charles	338		
February	Apollo street, between Seventh and Toledano		290	
February	St. Charles street, between Sixth and Eighth, on Eighth, near St. Charles		1120	
February	St. Charles street, between Seventh and Louisiana Avenue, and Louisiana Avenue		1453	
March	Corner of Baronne and St. Andrew		88	
March	Josephine street, corner of Dryades		108	
March	Felicity street, between Rampart and Basin			312
March	Felicity street, between Magazine and Chippewa		1450	
March	Annunciation street, between Felicity and St. Mary	380		
March	St. Mary street, between Annunciation and Constance		198	
April	Coliseum street, between Fourth and Washington		969	
May	Water street, between Adele and Ninth		4870	
May	Tchoupitoulas street, near Seventh		140	
May	Magazine street, between Felicity and St. Mary	348		

Statement of Mains Laid in the Fourth District from July 1, 1860, to July 1, 1861—Continued.

1861.	WHERE LAID.	SIZE OF PIPE. 3 in.	4 in.	6 in.
May	Fourth street, between Prytania and St. Charles		215	
June	Baronne street, between St. Andrew and Josephine		230	
June	Washington street, between Magazine and Constance			356
June	Magazine street, between Pleasant and Toledano			171
June	Prytania street, between Eighth and Toledano	516		
July	Rousseau street, near Sorapuru street		45	
July	Magazine street, near Second street		32	
July	Second street, between Magazine and Constance	144		
July	Washington street, between Magazine and Camp		387	
September	St. Andrew street, between Prytania and Coliseum		192	
October	St. Mary street, between Apollo and St. Charles	247		
October	Josephine street, between Prytania and St. Charles		108	
December	Third street, between Apollo and Dryades	907		
December	Sixth street, between Camp and Chestnut	515		
	Total for 1861	1810	5154	1959
1862.				
January	First street, between Apollo and St. Charles	113		
February	Washington street, between Chestnut and Camp		36	
February	Apollo street, between Jackson and Philip	117		
May	Corner Carondelet and Washington streets			183
September	St. Andrew street, between Coliseum and Chestnut		165	
October	Second street, between Prytania and Nayades		53	
	Total for 1862	230	254	183
1863.				
February	Coliseum street, between Second and Third	125		
	Total for 1863	125		

Recapitulation Showing Total of Each Size Laid in Each District from July 1, 1860, to July 1, 1863.

	SIZE OF PIPE. 12 inch.	6 inch.	4 inch.	3 inch.	Total feet.	Total miles
First District		1,104	9,434	11,185	21,723	
Second District	325	2,584	4,243	4,644	11,796	
Third District			3,591	4,967	8,558	
Fourth District		2,142	11,261	12,865	26,268	
Total	325	5,830	28,529	33,661	68,345	12 94-100

B.

Pipe Relaid in Place of Other Pipe Taken Up between July 1, 1860, and July 1, 1863.

	WHERE LAID.	4 inch.	6 inch.
July, 1860	Common street, between Baronne and Franklin	1270	
December, 1860	Canal street, between Claiborne and Marais		875
July, 1861	Between Camp and St. Charles	400	
January, 1862	Common street, between Camp and St. Charles	773	
January, 1862	Common street, between St. Charles and Carondelet		350
	SECOND DISTRICT.		
January, 1861	Ursulines street, between Burgundy and Rampart		
April, 1861	Rampart street, between Toulouse and Main	1219	
June, 1861	Toulouse street, between Burgundy and Basin		588
Total		3662	2153

RECAPITULATION.

Four inch	3662
Six inch	2153
Total feet	5815
Total miles	1 1-10

Mr. Burch, of East Baton Rouge, called up Senate bill No. 3, an act granting corporate privileges to the inhabitants of the city of East Baton Rouge, in the parish of East Baton Rouge, and to provide for the government of the affairs thereof and to repeal an act "An act to amend the several acts relative to the police and government of the city of Baton Rouge," approved April 2, 1853, and to repeal all acts amendatory thereto, and to repeal an act for the government of the city of Baton Rouge, approved March 8, 1856, and to repeal all acts amendatory thereto.

The yeas and nays were called for by Messrs. Thompson, of St. Tammany, and Kenner, of Orleans, on a motion to suspend the constitutional rule, to put the bill on its second reading, with the following result:

Yeas: Abell, Adolphe, Antoine, Barrett, Belot, Bentley, Blunt, Bowen, Brewster, Broussard, Brown, Buchanan, Buckingham, Burch, Carr, Crawford, Darinsburg, Davis, Demas, Dewees, Durio, Faulkner, Floyd, Gaddis, Gardner, Garstkamp, P. Harper, W. Harper, Hempstead, Johnson, Kearson, Kenner, Kinsella, Laurent, H. Lott, J. B. Lott, Lynch, Mahoney, Marie, Marvin, Matthews, McCarty, McFarland, Moore, Morphy, Morris, Murray, Ong, Oplatek, Otto, Overton, Quinn, Raby, Riley, Ringgold, Sartain, Smith, Souer, Stamps, Stanton, Tournoir, Tureaud, Ullman, Verrett, Wands, Washington, of Assumption, Washington, of Concordia, Waters, Wheyland, E. Williams, H. Williams, Wilson, Worrall, Yorke, Young—75.

Nays: Baker, Barker, Barrow, Bickham, Bryan Butler, Chachere, Davidson, Killen, Llambias, Meadows, Moncure, Nelson, Pond, Schumacher, Stevens, Tatman, Thompson—18.

The rule was suspended.

[Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell, in the chair.]

There being a further suspension of the constitutional rule the bill was put on its third reading and final passage, whereon the yeas and nays were demanded by Messrs. Thompson, of Tammany, and Kenner, of Orleans, with the result as below set forth:

Yeas: Abell, Adolphe, Antoine, Barrett, Barrow, Belot, Bently, Bickham, Blunt, Bown, Broussard, Brown, Buckingham, Darinsburg, Demas, Dewees, Faulkner, Floyd, Fontetelieu, Gardner, Garstkamp, P. Harper, Hempstead, Huston, Johnson, Kearson, Kenner, Kinsella, La Saliniere, Laurent, H. Lott, J. B. Lott, Mahoney, Marie, Matthews, McCarty, McFarland, Moore, Morphy, Morris, Murray, Ong, Oplatek, Overton, Quinn, Raby, Riley, Ringgold, Sartain, Schumacher, Smith, Souer, Stanton, Tureaud, Ullman, Verrett, Wands, Washington, of Assumption, Whashington, of Concordia, ters, Wheyland, E. Williams, H. Williams, Wilson, Worrall, Yorke, Young—72.

Nays: Baker, Barker, Barrow, Bickham, Broussard, Bryan, Bucktingham, Cochran, Darby Davidson Durio Ellis Fontelieu Hyams Killen Llambias Meadows Moncure Nelson Schumscher Tatman Thompson—22.

The bill having been passed and its title adopted, notice of concurrence was ordered to be sent to the Senate.

Mr. Burch, of East Baton Rouge, moved for a reconsideration of the preceding vote, and to lay it on the table.

Carried.

[The Speaker resumed the chair.]

By permission, Mr. Butler, of Bienville, introduced House bill No. 274, an act for the relief of J. H. Mays, of the parish of Bienville, which was read under a suspension of the rules.

The constitutional rule being suspended, the bill was placed upon its second reading.

The rule requiring the bill to be discussed in the committee of the whole was dispensed with.

It was then considered as engrossed, and, under a suspension of the constitutional rule, place on its third reading, finally passed, its title adopted, and it was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Senate bill No. 243, an act establishing the Eighteeth Judicial District for the State of Louisiana, and fixing the time for holding court therein, called up by Mr. Carr, of De Soto, was put on its first reading.

The constitutional rule being suspended, the bill was placed upon its third reading and final passage; its title adopted, and it was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Senate bill No. 187, an act to amend an act entitled an act to remove obstructions in the Bayou Courtableau and to improve the navigation of the same, approved March twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, called up by Mr. Chachere, of St. Landry, was not required to be considered in the committee of the whole, the rule having been suspended on motion of Mr. Kenner, of Orleans.

The constitutional rule being suspended, the bill was read a third time by its title, which was adopted, and the bill was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. Bryan, of Calcasieu, moved for a reconsideration of the vote just had, and to lay it on the table.

Carried.

[Mr. Moncure, of Caddo, in the chair.]

Mr. Cochran, of Lafayette, called up Senate bill No. 194, an act to facilitate commerce by establishing the New Orleans Levee Shed Company, and to vest in said company the right and authority to erect, maintain and operate sheds or buildings on the banks or levees of the Mississippi river, in the city of New Orleans, for the protection and shelter of goods, merchandise and articles of commerce, and to regulate the same.

Which was put on its first reading.

Under a suspension of the constitutional rule the bill was placed upon its second reading.

The constitutional rule being suspended, the bill underwent its third reading, and final passage, whereon the yeas and nays were demanded by Messrs. Kenner and Barrett, of Orleans, with the ensuing result:

Yeas: Abell, Adolphe, Antoine, Baker, Barrett, Barrow, Belot, Bentley, Bickham, Blunt, Bowen, Brewster, Broussard, Brown, Buchanan, Buckingham, Burch, Butler, Chachere, Cochran, Crawford, Darinsburg, Davis, Demas, Dewees, Durio, Ellis, Faulkner, Floyd, Fontelieu, Gaddis, Gardner, Garstkamp, P. Harper, W. Harper, Hempstead, Hyams, Johnson, Kearson, Kenner, Killen, Kinsella, Laurent, La Saliniere, Llambias, H. Lott, J. B. Lott, Lynch, Mahoney, Matthews, McCarty, McFarland, Meadows, Moore, Morphy, Morris, Murray, Nelson, Ong, Oplatek, Overton, Pond, Quinn, Raby, Riley, Ringgold, Sartain, Schumacher, Smith, Souer, Stamps Stanton, Tatman, Thompson, Tournir, Tureaud, Ullman, Verrett, Wands, Washington, of Assumption, Washington, of Concordia, Waters, Wheyland, E. Williams, H. Williams, Wilson, Worrall, Yorke, Young—91.

Nays: Moncure, Otto—2.

Mr. Kenner, of Orleans, moved for a reconsideration of the vote just taken, and also to lay that motion on the table.

Mr. Crawford, of Rapides, called up Senate bill No. 172, an act fixing the time of holding the district court in the Ninth Judicial District of the State of Louisiana, which was put on its first reading.

Under a suspension of the constitutional rule, the bill was put on its second and third readings and final passage, its title adopted, and notice of concurrence ordered to be sent to the Senate.

[The Speaker resumed the chair.]

Mr. Darby, of St. Landry, called up Senate bill No. 199, an act to charter the Upper Red River Raft Company of Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas, providing for the removal of the raft in Red river, from Hurricane Bluff, Louisiana, to the Arkansas State line, and authorizing said company to collect tolls on frieght passing through the improvements of said company, and providing means for collecting same, which was put on its first reading.

The constitutional rule being suspended, the bill was placed on its third reading.

Upon its final passage, the yeas and nays were called for by Messrs. Wheyand, of Sabine, and Laurent, of Avoyelles, with the following result:

Yeas: Abell, Adolphe, Antoine, Baker, Barrett, Barrow, Bentley, Bickham, Blunt, Bowen, Brewster, Brown, Bryan, Buchanan, Buckingham, Burch, Butler, Chachere, Cochran, Crawford, Darby, Darinsburg, Davis, Demas, Durio, Faulkner, Floyd, Fontelieu, Gaddis, Gardner, Garstkamp, P. Harper, W. Harper, Hempstead, Hyams, Johnson, Kearson, Kenner, Laurent, Llambias, H. Lott, J. B. Lott, Lynch, Mahoney, Marie, Matthews, McCarty, McFarland, Meadows, Moore, Morphy, Morris, Murray, Ong, Oplatek, Otto, Overton, Pond, Quinn, Raby, Riley, Ringgold, Sartain, Schumacher, Souer, Stamps, Stanton, Tatman, Thompson, Tonnoir, Tureaud Ullman, Verrett, Wands, Washington, of Assumption, Washington, of Concordia, Waters, Wheyland, E. Williams, H. Williams, Wilson, Worrall, Yorke, Young—85.

Nays: Carr, Dewees, Killen, Kinsella, Moncure, Nelson—7.

Mr. Hempstead, of Iberville, moved a reconsideration of the vote whereby Senate bill No. 199 was passed, and moved to lay that motion on the table.

Carried.

Mr. Young, of Concordia, by unanimous consent, was allowed to call up House bill No. 261, an act to dissolve the corporation known as the New Orleans and Ship Island Canal Company, to repeal certain acts, to provide the mode of liquidation of the affairs of said corporation, and to provide the means therefor, which was withdrawn from the committee of the whole on motion of Mr. Quinn, of Orleans.

[Mr. Matthews, of Texas, in the chair.]

Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell, offered the following amendment: Strike out "600,000," and insert "$300,000."

Mr. Ullman, of Orleans, offered the following amendment to the amendment: Strike out "$300,000," and insert "$250,000."

Mr. Young moved to lay the amendment on the table.

Carried.

The question recurring on the amendment offered by Mr. Faulkner, it was adopted.

Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell, moved that the constitutional rule be suspended to put the bill on its third reading, upon which Messrs. Thompson, of St. Tammany, and Ellis, of Union, called for the yeas and nays with the following result:

Yeas: Abell, Adolphe, Antoine, Barrett, Belot, Bentley, Blunt, Bowen, Brewster, Broussard, Brown, Buchanan, Buckingham, Burch, Cochran, Darinsburg, Davis, Demas, Dewees, Durio, Faulkner, Gaddis, Gardner, P. Harper, W. Harper, Hempstead, Johnson, Kearson, Kenner, Laurent, H. Lott, J. B. Lott, Lynch, Mahoney, Marvin, Matthews, McCarty, McFarland, Moore, Morphy, Morris, Murray, Oplatek, Otto, Overton, Quinn, Raby, Riley, Ringgold, Sartain, Souer, Stanton, Tounoir, Verrett, Wands, Washington of Concordia, Waters, Wheyland, E. Williams, H. Williams, Wilson, Worrall, Yorke, Young—64.

Nays: Barker, Barrow, Bickham, Bryan, Carr, Chachere, Crawford, Ellis, Floyd, Garstkamp, Hyams, Killen, Kinsella, Llambias, Meadows, Moncure, Ong, Pond, Schumacher, Stamps, Tatman, Thompson, Tureaud, Ullman, Washington of Assumption—25.

The constitutional rule was not suspended.

Mr. Carr, of DeSoto, moved that the bill be referred to a special committee of five members, to be appointed by the Speaker, and called for the previous question.

The main question ordered.

The question recurring upon the motion of Mr. Carr, of DeSoto, it was adopted.

Mr. Carr, of DeSoto, moved for a reconsideration of the vote just taken, and to lay that motion on the table.

Carried.

Mr. Raby, of Natchitoches, moved an adjournment until Saturday at twelve o'clock.

Carried.

And the House was accordingly adjourned.

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk.

Forty-Sixth Day's Proceedings.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Saturday, February 25, 1871.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Speaker Carter in the chair.

The roll was called and the following members answered to their names:

Messrs. Carter, Antoine, Barker, Barrow, Bentley, Bickham, Blunt, Bower, Broussard, Brown, Bryan, Buchanan, Buckingham, Burch, Butler, Carr, Chachere, Crawford, Cochran, Darby, Darinsburg, Davidson, Davis, Demas, Dewees, Durio, Ellis, Faulkner, Fontelieu, Gardner, Garstkamp, W. Harper, Huston, Hyams, Johnson, Kearson, Kenner, Killen, Kinsella, Laurent, La Saliniere, Llambias, H. Lott, J. B. Lott, Lynch, Mahoney, Matthews, McCarty, Meadows, Moncure, Moore, Morphy, Morris, Murray, Nelson, Ong, Oplatek, Otto, Pond, Quinn, Raby, Ringgold, Sartain, Stevens, Stinson, Tatman, Thompson, Tureaud, Ullman, Wands, Williams, Worrall—44.

Nays: Abell, Adolphe, Belot, Bentley, Blunt, Bowen, Brewster, Buckingham, Burch, Carr, Crawford, Darinsburg, Demas, Dewees, Faulkner, Garner, P. Harper, Hemstead, Johnson, Kearson, Kenner, H. Lott, J. B. Lott, Mahoney, Marvin, Matthews, McCarty, McFarland, Moore, Morphy, Morris, Murray, Oplatek, Otto, Overton, Quinn, Raby, Riley, Ringgold, Sartain, Souer, Stanton, Tournoir, Verrett, Wands, Washington of Concordia, Waters, Wheyland, E. Williams, H. Williams, Wilson, Worrall, Yorke, Young—50.

And the motion to reconsider was lost.

By unanimous consent, Mr. Davidson, of Livingston, introduced House bill No. 275, a joint resolution granting a leave of absence to Charles Leanmont, Judge of the Fifth District Court for the parish of Orleans, which was placed upon its first reading under a suspension of the rules.

The constitutional rule being suspended, the bill was placed upon its second reading, and considered as engrossed.

Under a further suspension of the constitutional rule, the bill was placed on its third reading and final passage, its title adopted, and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrenre.

Mr. *Davidson*, of *Livingston*, moved a reconsideration of the vote on the final adoption of House bill No. 275, and also moved to lay the motion to reconsider upon the table.

Carried.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

The Speaker laid before the House the following messages:

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, February 25, 1871.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representative:

I return herewith, without my approval an act entitled "an act to regulate the location of slaughterhouses, stock landings and the inspection of meat in the city of New Orleans, and the parishes of Jefferson, Orleans and St. Bernard, and of the duty of the Attorney General, the city of New Orleans and the Board of Metropolitan Police, in cases concerning persons engaged in the business of preparing meats for market."

This bill is carefully worded and is well calculated to effect the object which it evidently has in view; that object is not expressed in its title and for that reason it violates article 114 of the constitution, and would be null and void, if it should finally pass.

But the act is unconstitutional for reasons more serious than this objection to its form. By an act, No. 118, approved March 8, 1859, entitled "an act to protect the health of the city of New Orleans, to locate the stocklanding and slaughterhouses, and to incorporate the Crescent City Live Stock Landing and Slaughterhouse Company," the Legislature granted the sole and exclusive privilege to said company to conduct and carry on the live stock landing and slaughterhouse business within the parishes of Orleans, Jefferson and St. Bernard. The act required the corporation created thereby to erect a grand slaughterhouse within certain limits and to complete the same, with other works, within a specified time. The facilities of the company, with the exclusive privilege, as stated, were granted for the period of twenty-five years. The State did not reserve the right to annul or modify the grant.

Under this statute, the incorporators organized, issued stock, which was bought and sold in market, and erected their works as required to do. The validity of the grant was contested in the courts, but the Supreme Court declared law constitutional, and sustained the corporation in its franchises, declaring that the Legislature had full power to make such a grant.

[Continued in our next Number]